

both are good *P. circulare*. Mr. R. W. Woodward, who collected both, writes to me as follows in answer to an inquiry. "I have never been able to find any difference between the reported *Paspalum plenipilum* and *P. circulare*. I recollect distinctly that the Orange plants were handed over to Mr. Bissell, who in turn referred them to a *Paspalum* expert . . . The latter named them *P. plenipilum*, Mr. Bissell accepted the determination and so reported it." Evidently the identification of the "*Paspalum* expert" (whose identity is not now remembered) was taken without question and, in spite of Mr. Woodward's well-grounded doubts, the fact that it was erroneous was not detected in compiling the Connecticut Bulletin and apparently has escaped notice until now. *P. plenipilum* should be excluded from the New England flora.

P. psammophilum is ordinarily a well-marked species. I have seen only a single specimen (Fernald and Long, no. 17889, from Chatham, Mass., Aug. 14, 1919) in which any mixture of characters appears. In it, the leaves are villous, as in *P. pubescens*, but the spikelets pubescent.

We have, then, in New England, three clearly marked and essentially homogeneous species and a fourth, the commonest and most wide-ranging of all, set off cleanly enough from the other three, but within itself subject to considerable fluctuations, so erratic that it seems useless to attempt to organize them into varieties. The four, as here understood, may be keyed out as follows.

- A. Sterile lemmas coriaceous, obscurely or not at all nerved; spikelets 1.5–2 mm. long; leaves more or less papillate-ciliate, at least toward the base. B.
- B. Spikelets about 1.5 mm. long, on hispidulous pedicels; second glume with a few minute, deciduous, glandular hairs toward the apex; leaves villous. *P. setaceum*
- B. Spikelets about 2 mm. long. C.
- C. Spikelets glabrous, on merely scaberulous pedicels; leaves and sheaths villous. *P. pubescens*
- C. Spikelets glandular-pubescent, on hispidulous pedicels; leaves and sheaths with close, soft pubescence. *P. psammophilum*
- A. Sterile lemmas of comparatively thin texture, with prominent central and marginal nerves; spikelets about 3 mm. long; leaves not ciliate. *P. circulare*

GRAY HERBARIUM.

ADDITIONS TO THE FLORA OF CAPE COD.—It may be of interest to record the following plants, apparently new to Cape Cod, which were collected by the writer in 1926: *Lycopodium clavatum*, on a moist

roadside bank close by Wakeby Pond in Sandwich [accompanied by several species rare on Cape Cod but characteristic of rich woodlands of the interior of New England, namely *Polystichum acrostichoides*, *Thelypteris Phegopteris*, *Polypodium virginianum* and *Lycopodium lucidulum*]; *Aster nemoralis*, in a bog at East Falmouth; *Rynchospora inundata*, from a small muddy pond east of John Pond in Mashpee (the only other Massachusetts stations are in Plymouth County); *Najas guadalupensis*, from Oyster Pond and Salt Pond in Falmouth (known from Martha's Vineyard but not hitherto from the mainland of Massachusetts); a form of *Sericocarpus asteroides* with conspicuously reddish rays. This may be designated as

SERICOCARPUS ASTEROIDES (L.) BSP., forma **roseus** n. f., ligulis roseis.—MASSACHUSETTS: in sandy soil, Falmouth (TYPE in Gray Herb.), Sept. 1, 1926.—H. K. SVENSON, Harvard University.